











Forever plant that standard here!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Ward Nominations.

**First Ward.**  
Aldermen—D. H. McChesney (2 years), W. Robinson (1 year).  
Counsellor—J. W. Platto.

**Second Ward.**  
Aldermen—A. C. Bates.  
School Commissioners—D. M. F. Spaulding.  
Counsellor—Jacob Robbins.

**Third Ward.**  
Aldermen—A. C. Kessinger.  
Counsellor—Philip Baker.

**Fourth Ward.**  
Aldermen—H. E. Patterson.  
School Commissioners—H. N. Comstock.  
Counsellor—S. W. Spencer.

Our City Ticket.

We publish this afternoon the republican nominations made throughout the city in the different wards, and shall give them our undivided support. They ought, and we hope will, receive the united support of the republicans of the city. The democrats will nominate party tickets, and it will relieve republicans from divisions and defeat if they sustain their own regularly nominated candidates.

We have full faith that the general city convention to night will nominate a ticket worthy of the most cordial support.

The News.

The waters of the Mississippi continue to rise and overflow the country about Island No. 10. This may result in making it more difficult to "attack and subdue" the enemy, but it effectually prevents them from running away. Requisitions have been made for a largely increased force for the Mississippi river expedition. It indicates that the enemy is massing his troops in that direction, preparatory to the grand final battles which will decide the fate of the rebellion and the Union.

The rumors that the delicacies sent to the sick at Cairo have been appropriated by surgeons, nurses, &c., is denied. We have the authority of Dr. Whiting, of this city, who has been on duty at the Mound City hospital for the past four weeks, for stating that the contributions of the benevolent are faithfully distributed there among the sick and disabled soldiers, and that the hospital at Mound City is everything that could be desired for such an institution.

Those who desire to contribute comforts to sick soldiers, we are assured, need not fear that their offerings will be used in any other way than for the object designed.

It is stated that the city of Memphis will be burned on the approach of our troops. It will not be surprising if this threat should be carried out. The rebels are becoming desperate. Burnings have already commenced in Virginia, and it will not be surprising if the frenzy of the rebels should induce them to ruin themselves, if they can thereby injure those whom they regard with such deadly hatred. General Banks is not far from right when he calls them a "subtle and barbarous enemy."

They have been made so by the insidious and devilish influence of their system of slavery, and they cannot be cured by homeopathic remedies, or "sugar coated pills."

Reinforcements for Gen. Curtis have arrived at Bentonville, from Leavenworth. We have not learned what troops they are, but it is hardly probable that our Wisconsin regiments are among them, as the latest letters left them at Fort Scott, without marching orders.

Notwithstanding the people of Maryland have the best opportunities of knowing the intentions and conduct of the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and have, therefore, no excuse for their disloyalty on account of delusion, we find them treacherously aiding the traitors in Virginia whenever opportunity offers. There is little else to be expected from them but implacable enmity, until they are thoroughly subdued by the strong hand of government.

It now appears, according to the latest telegraphic dispatches, that Gen. Burnside has not taken Beaumont nor Fort Mifflin, but that the rebels did not burn the Nashville, nor did our blockading squadron capture her, but she eluded them and has gone to sea with a full cargo! This upsets several items of good news heretofore published, if this last dispatch is correct. We cannot tell, of course, which is "reliable," and wait for further intelligence, with that dubious state of mind which usually follows the overthrow of what we wish to be true.

**PAY OF THE REGIMENT.**—We learn that nearly \$65,000 was paid to the cavalry regiment which left yesterday. The privates were paid from the time of enlistment, and the commissioned officers only from the date of mustering into the service.

**THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**—Col. Forney writes: "The retreat of the rebels will greatly embarrass the movements of Gen. McClellan, and may compel an entirely different policy. As I write I have information that a large number of regiments are returning to Washington, but what course they will take when they reach here cannot be anticipated."

Local Legislation.

The following, which is one of Gov. Harvey's veto messages, imparts information that ought to be generally known:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Madison, March 22, 1862.

To the Assembly:  
"An act to change the name of Martha J. Ament to Martha Ann Collins" has been presented to me for my approval. I must return it without approval. The policy which I marked out for myself at the commencement of this session, in relation to special legislation, the objects of which might be attained under general laws, and in which I doubted not I should have your support, induces me once more to urge upon you the necessity of placing a check upon applications for such legislation. The great loss of time, and expenses involved, and the well defined wish of the people, would seem to furnish sufficient argument and reason for referring applicants to the tribunals and methods afforded by the statutes, which have examined, with some care, the course which such legislation has taken since the formation of our state government, and call your attention to the results as shown by the printed volumes of the statutes. During the last year, the state government, while the spirit and policy of the constitution were yet fresh in the minds of the representatives of the people, the amount of special legislation was comparatively small. In 1858, the whole volume of laws, general and local, comprised but 323 pages, and for several succeeding years, as follows: in 1859, 181 pages; 1860, 243 pages; 1861, 450 pages; 1862, 800 pages; 1863, 879 pages. At this time the volume of laws having become cumbersome, it was divided into two volumes—one comprising acts of a general nature, the other the private and local laws; but the tide of special legislation went on, showing in the private and local laws of 1864, 558 pages; 1865, 601 pages; 1866, 1223 pages; 1867, 1157 pages; making an aggregate in the last year of 3519 pages, and becoming, as must be obvious, a crying evil. In 1858, the Governor and Legislature united in placing a check upon such legislation, and the result was most satisfactory. In 1859, the volume of private and local laws was reduced to 636 pages; in 1860 to 467 pages; in 1861 to 192 pages; and in 1862 to 396 pages; making an aggregate of only 1789 pages in the last four years. The difference of more than half from the four preceding years. The expense of printing, large as it is, but a trifle of the expense of all of which should have been borne by those interested, and not by the people of the state, who have no interest in it.

These reasons, with others stated in former communications, induce me to request of you a reconsideration of your action in this and kindred cases.

L. P. HARVEY.

One of the greatest evils of our state is the excessive amount of local legislation, and if the partial check put upon it by Gov. Randall produced such beneficial results as shown in this message, it may be confidently expected that a determined exercise of the veto power in all cases where local boards and general laws may accomplish the object sought by state legislation will result in still greater benefits. Gov. Harvey will be sustained by the people at large in the course he has adopted even if overruled by the legislature.

It was stated in the telegraphic dispatches giving an account of the mobbing of Wendall Phillips at Cincinnati, that he was a "disunionist." We find nothing to warrant this statement in the Cincinnati papers. The speech so far as reported contains nothing disloyal, and from the circumstances, it is evident that a mob was organized before hand, determined upon mischief, no matter what sentiments the lecturer might utter.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

Cairo, March 26.  
The weather is very fine to-day, and the river is rising slowly, causing no inconvenience, with no danger of an overflow, unless the levee breaks. It is well guarded constantly. The water is at a stand at Louisville.

Vague rumors are afloat of events improbable to have happened.

The extent and energy of preparations have not abated.

There has been a want of hospital supplies, medicines, &c., here, in consequence of a large number of men being thrown suddenly into this division without bringing such supplies with them from parts whence they came. This speedily exhausted supplies here.

A requisition made for seventy-five thousand men is now received, and another has gone out for one hundred thousand more. All regimental requisitions will be filled immediately. No more lack will occur.

It is not true that the rebels at Island Number Ten were drowned out of some of their batteries. The water cannot reach but one.

We fire only occasional shots, and they, fearing no attack have retired out of range withdrawing tents, &c. This is also all there is known of their reported evacuation. On the other hand the rumors say they are increasing their strength, and mean to fight unless outflanked by our victorious advances.

Rebel sources sympathize positively that Memphis will be burned if likely to fall into our hands. Surrender, evacuation and destruction have become so fashionable with them they may do either any time.

Waterhouse's battery, composed of Chicago boys, have received the balance of their horses, and will proceed at once to a field of action. They are splendidly armed and equipped, and will become a terror to the enemy.

The intelligence that Gen. Strong has been confirmed at Brigadier General, gives satisfaction here. During his short but active period of duties at this place, his prompt execution of what ought to be done is matter of general comment.

The charge against certain army officials, made by a contemporary, stating that they gubbed up the delicacies sent sick soldiers by the Sanitary Commission, has been investigated, and proves to be a mistake. Proof of such an act against any officer would render him liable to be court-martialed. Such charges impair confidence in worthy officers and the Sanitary Commission without cause.

**THE ATLANTIC SEES IT.**—The Memphis Avalanche offers some wholesome advice to the rebels:

We must repudiate the dull and lagging system of the past; the waiting for assault; and, above all the idle concept of southern invulnerability and Yankee cowardice. When we have done this we shall have made a beginning that promises substantial results.

**A SECESSION BLACK CAT STORY.**—In the British parliament, as appears by the English news by the America, it was stated that the list of three hundred vessels which Mr. Mason had furnished as having broken the blockade, had dwindled down to nineteen, and most of these had escaped from port in dark and stormy nights.

BY TELETYPE.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Baptist clergymen in this city and Baltimore are laying the track for a pro-slavery compromise and a reconstruction of the Union. The Rev. Dr. Kennard, of Baltimore, makes frequent visits here to further the plan. The pulpits are reservoirs of secession feeling in both cities, and Alexandria. It is believed that the movement has extended its ramifications.

Alexandria rebels' faith in the ultimate success of the rebellion is said to be unshaken. They regard their reverses as of temporary effect, and maintain that the south cannot be brought. They are as open mouthed as ever.

Col. Figgly and Major Scotland, Hungarian officers, are among the officers of Fremont's staff. Buxton, an Englishman in the employ of the New York Times, was captured by the rebels beyond our lines at Winchester.

In the debate on the proposition of Senator Foot to transfer the superintendence of the capitol extension from the way to the interior department, Mr. Hale said the capitol was already ruined by Meigs, and also referred to the unhealthiness of the senate chamber, and to the Italian artist at work, at extravagant compensation, ornamenting the walls two or three stories below daylight.

Mr. Foot said, transfer it from civil to military. This superintendence had cost six millions, expended merely to gratify Jeff. Davis, Pierce's secretary of war. The true economy was to complete it at once. Mr. Foot also referred to the contract with Leutze for the stair painting at \$25,000, to be followed by three others, and no work proceeding on the treasury department. Better more economy under civil superintendence. He intimated that the capitol, after 20 years' labor, was an unfinished and unsightly structure. Mr. Fessenden thought we could wait till the year was over, and then make it at leisure.

There were only 3 ways to 31 years on the passage of the resolution.

Testimony is offered that the Mrs. Bell, who, according to Garrett Davis, hires her slaves out at from \$50 to \$100, is a violent rebel, openly expressing sympathy with the rebels.

The Boston Journal and New York Journal of Commerce are to be tried by court martial for the publication of contraband news.

The house adopted amendments to the tax bill to-day, requiring a license from lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, claim agents, keepers of livery stables and cattle brokers, of ten dollars each; jugglers and prestidigitators, twenty dollars. The tax on bakers, wig makers, preachers and lecturers, was rejected. An attempt to tax slaves failed. The votes on the amendment forfeiting the claim to service and freeing slave, on non-payment, stood 42 to 59.

Mr. Blair's original proposition to tax slaves five dollars, or if held for a term of years, one dollar; after being amended by reducing it to one dollar and imposing it only on slaves between eight and fifty, it was rejected—41 yeas to 62 nays.

E. Higelow, a Boston manufacturer, backed by New York and Philadelphia, proposes a simple tax bill, putting an ad valorem tax of one per cent and under on all sales of beer, spirits and tobacco, with specific duties in addition to duties, to be paid in government stamps sold by postmasters. It will be offered as a substitute.

It is thought that Gen. Shields' army may need amputating. Gen. Tyler is here, and may take his command.

The Boston Journal has apologized to the war department, and been discharged. The Journal of Commerce is to be tried.

A review of McDowell's corps d'armee took place near Fairfax Seminary to-day by Gen. McDowell and McClellan.

The committee on foreign affairs of the senate to-day reported a bill requiring the oath of allegiance from all Americans in Europe who may solicit passports from our consuls or ministers.

An official order was issued to-day that no boats will be allowed to visit Mr. Vermon.

The commission appointed by Gen. Wool to inquire into the condition of contrabands say in their official report that they started with the general proposition that the military power should not only be used to perfect its discipline, render its position secure, or make it effective for advance against an enemy; and for these ends it has the right to compel service or use from anything, animate or inanimate, which a military necessity may demand. At the same time they consider that necessity is the only proper measure by which this power can be exercised. The number of contrabands is given as 1,508, thus distributed: at Fortress Monroe 691; at Camp Hamilton 743; at Camp Butler and New Camp News 74. Little inclination is manifested by them to go north. Comparatively few contrabands come to our camps. The navy is decidedly popular with them as therein they are treated as boys and receive ten dollars per month. The commission point out various abuses and suggest remedies. It further appears from the report that Gen. Wool has issued an order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid the contrabands for their own use and support under such regulations as may be deemed proper.

St. Louis, March 25.

It is believed to have been decided by the authorities that all the Port Donelson prisoners who will take the oath of allegiance and give a bond in \$1,000 for loyal behavior will be released.

A commission composed of three officers of Gen. Halleck's staff will soon reach Camp Douglas to ascertain what terms the prisoners will be released on these terms. The reinforcements which went from Fort Leavenworth to Gen. Curtis, have joined him at Bentonville.

Two hundred and thirty and prisoners captured at the battle of Winchester have arrived here. They are mostly Virginians.

To-Day's Report.

[Reprinted Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

A Terrible Accident to the Third Cavalry.

We have just received the following dispatch from Chicago:

The first passenger car in the second section of the 3d cavalry train, broke an axle three miles this side of Chicago, last evening. Three passenger cars were destroyed. Three soldiers were killed, and seven drowned, and three or four badly hurt. A good many were bruised. The accident was unavoidable.

CHICAGO, March 27.

TO THE GAZETTE.—E company unhurt. Capt. IRA JUSTIN.

LATER.—Six of the killed belong to com-

pany A, and the other four to company I, and G. Impossible to learn the names of the killed for the present.

WINCHESTER, March 26.  
The following as near as can be ascertained are the number of wounded at the battle of Sunday last: In the 7th Ohio 45; 29th Ohio 3; 5th Pa; 19th Pa; 8th Pa; 11th Pa; 13th Pa; 14th Pa; 18th Pa; 24th Pa; 25th Pa; 26th Pa; 27th Pa; 28th Pa; 29th Pa; 30th Pa; 31st Pa; 32nd Pa; 33rd Pa; 34th Pa; 35th Pa; 36th Pa; 37th Pa; 38th Pa; 39th Pa; 40th Pa; 41st Pa; 42nd Pa; 43rd Pa; 44th Pa; 45th Pa; 46th Pa; 47th Pa; 48th Pa; 49th Pa; 50th Pa; 51st Pa; 52nd Pa; 53rd Pa; 54th Pa; 55th Pa; 56th Pa; 57th Pa; 58th Pa; 59th Pa; 60th Pa; 61st Pa; 62nd Pa; 63rd Pa; 64th Pa; 65th Pa; 66th Pa; 67th Pa; 68th Pa; 69th Pa; 70th Pa; 71st Pa; 72nd Pa; 73rd Pa; 74th Pa; 75th Pa; 76th Pa; 77th Pa; 78th Pa; 79th Pa; 80th Pa; 81st Pa; 82nd Pa; 83rd Pa; 84th Pa; 85th Pa; 86th Pa; 87th Pa; 88th Pa; 89th Pa; 90th Pa; 91st Pa; 92nd Pa; 93rd Pa; 94th Pa; 95th Pa; 96th Pa; 97th Pa; 98th Pa; 99th Pa; 100th Pa.

The following is Gen. Banks' general order relative to the battle of Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH ARMY CORPS,  
STRASBURG, March 20, 1862.

The commanding general of the 5th army corps congratulates the officers and soldiers of Gen. Shields' division, and especially its gallant commander, on the auspicious and decisive victory gained over the rebels on the 23d inst. The division has achieved renown against superior forces and a subtle and barbarous enemy.

[Signed] N. P. BANKS.  
HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION,  
WINCHESTER, March 20, 1862.

General Order No. 11.—General Shields congratulates the officers and soldiers of his division upon the glorious victory achieved by them on the 23d inst. near Winchester, Va. They defeated an enemy whose forces outnumbered theirs, and who are considered the bravest and best disciplined of the confederate army. He also congratulates them that it has fallen to their lot to open the campaign on the Potomac. The opening has been a splendid success. Let them inscribe "Winchester" on their banners, and prepare for other victories.

[Signed] B. G. SHIELDS.

Capt. Noonan of 23d Virginia, of Frederick, Md., died this morning after having his leg amputated.

Tribune's special. Gen. Halleck's commissioners appointed to visit the Fort Donelson prisoners at Chicago, had reported the names of one thousand rebels as adverse to taking the oath of allegiance, but Schuyler Colfax protested against their release on these or any other terms, and the president revoked the commission and prohibited the discharge of any more prisoners.

World's special.—An individual named Pollock reached here to-day, having come from Culpeper county, Virginia, near where the rebel army now lies. He is known in Washington as a reliable and intelligent man. Mr. Pollock states that in the vicinity from which he came, there is a loyal insurrection among white people, who are bitter in opposition to the rule of Jeff. Davis. The people, he says, feel that the rebel cause is hopelessly lost since retreat from their stronghold at Manassas. The rebel defeat at Winchester has also depressed them, though every effort has been made to conceal the bad news from the public, and that portion of the army which were not engaged in the fight. He doubts whether the rebels will have luck to make a stand if they are attacked at Gordonsville.

Herold's special.—A few days since the pickets along the lower Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay were drawn up by Gen. Hooker. The rebel sympathizers at lower Maryland took this as an intimation that the United States forces were about to leave and immediately commenced to send their slaves to Virginia, for the rebel service. This perfidy did not escape the vigilance of the General, he immediately ordered the arrest of some six or eight ringleaders, who are among the most prominent citizens of this section of Maryland. They will be handed over to the authorities at Washington with the evidence against them, which is said to be conclusive.

The following nominations by the President were referred to the military committee: Ward Burnett, of New York; Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin; Jno. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Horace Wardner, of Illinois; B. M. McVicker, of Illinois; J. T. Bradford, of Kentucky; James D. Hutchitt, of Kentucky; Alonzo J. Phelps, of Ohio; S. M. Hamilton, of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, March 26.  
The amendments thus far made to the tax bill are not decisive, but merely the action of the committee of the whole, the house having finally to act on them. It is believed that congress will, in conformity with the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, increase the tax on tobacco, whisky and other luxuries. The heavy clause taxing the stock of whisky now in the hands of dealers will probably be reconsidered. The bill with this clause stricken out will be uniform and more acceptable.

BALTIMORE, March 26.  
Port Monroe correspondence of the Baltimorean gives a report of two contrabands relative to the condition of the Merrimack. She returned to Norfolk with six feet of water in her; six steamers towed her up, and it was feared at first that she would go down before pumps could be rigged on board. Her fires were extinguished shortly after hauling off from the Monitor. These contrabands positively assert the death of Buchanan, and that of the lieutenant in command, on Sunday, and seven seamen, and a number wounded. They positively assert the death and burial of both. Possibly Lieut. Minor, her second officer, and not Jones is meant. The Monitor stands in the Roads this side of Sewall's Point, with steam up ready for action. The greatest confidence is felt in the result. She is in fine condition.

It is rumored that Yorktown, or a considerable portion of it, is burned. A large fire was visible in that direction, Sunday night. A fire, however, was seen to-day, in the neighborhood of Newmarket Bridge, which seemed to be quite extensive.

Relative to the Nashville, the Cambridge reports the Nashville, loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores, ran the blockade last Tuesday night, which was dark, with lights extinguished. She was abreast of the Cambridge before discovered. On Sunday the Chippewa, a faster steamer, arrived to take the place of the Cambridge. Fort Macon and Beaufort are still in possession of the rebels.

On Sunday night the Sawyer guns at the Rip Raps made some capital shots at Sewall's Point. Tuesday morning one shell filled with new ball fire, exploded in the midst of the rebel parade ground and it is believed to have done considerable damage. The rebels fired at the Rip Raps, but the ball fell about 60 yards.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.  
Last night's report says: Steamer Nashville run the blockade and now at large. Island No. 10 dispatches says that the main works of the enemy, on the main land, are overthrown. This delays operations by our forces.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, March 26.

Contrabands state that the rebel steamer Merrimack having been fully repaired, was brought out of the dry dock on Monday morning, that her crew had been placed on board and she was ready for action. Several new guns of heavier metal than she used before have been placed on board of her. The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown have also been greatly strengthened, and very fully prepared for action, and ready to accompany the Merrimack. The flag of the Yorktown, with a commodore's pennant, was flying when the contrabands were seen.

Three deserters arrived here to-day in a boat from the south side of James River.

They belonged to a North Carolina regiment, and report that the Merrimack has been daily expected to haul out and attack the Monitor the past three days. The Jamestown made a reconnaissance to-day, coming down some distance below Craney Island.

The deserters represent that there was a great panic among the rank and file of the rebel army, on account of the rumors of federal victories. The newspapers are carefully kept from the rebel soldiers. They have been so often imposed upon by false statements, that the deserters say that during the excitement that prevailed in Norfolk immediately after the fall of Roanoke, that if a demand had been made upon Gen. Huger he would have capitulated.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk. No news or papers were brought back. A bundle of letters from the Union prisoners from Richmond was received, and also dispatches from Gen. Huger to Gen. Wool.

The steamship Constitution arrived from Ship Island last night. She sailed from there on the 15th. Porter's mortar boat sailed from there the previous day for the Southwest Pass. On the 17th Commodore Farragut's fleet of sloops of war and gunboats were to sail for the same destination.

The French steamer Cabinet arrived yesterday afternoon, from Havana, and the Cassendi had taken position within 200 yards of the Monitor.

New York, March 27.  
Private advices from London of the 18th inst., state that Mr. Ellsworth and other gentlemen and capitalists, interested in the Atlantic telegraph cable enterprise, were to meet Lord Palmerston at noon on the 21st inst., and that the prospect of a satisfactory termination of negotiations with the government, in regard to raising the necessary capital to secure the proposed new cable, was very encouraging.

Mr. Field confidently expected to return to New York with assurance of the earnest co-operation of the British government in the great undertaking which he has so long and ably endeavored to bring to a successful issue.

The causes which prevented a safe conveyance of the mail, and the collection of revenue upon the route from Jefferson City to Tascumbia having been removed, the Post Master General has ordered the restoration of full service thereon.

The bill to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions, is now a law.

WASHINGTON, March 27.  
SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution asking the secretary of the interior to transmit to the senate all the correspondence in relation to the barque Augusta. Adopted.

Mr. Hale also offered a resolution that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire whether there was any luxury on the part of the officers of the blockading squadron on the coast, especially at Charleston, and whether there was any foundation for the statement of the British consul at that port that armed troops of the confederate states have been allowed to go in and out of the port of Charleston, and no attempt to stop them. Adopted.

The joint resolution giving pecuniary aid to the states in case they should emancipate their slaves was taken up.

Mr. Henderson said he felt disposed to vote for the resolution. There was a strong objection to it in the border states, and they believed that this was an attempt to abolish slavery in those states, and then in the other states. He was sure there was no such intention on the part of the President, and he thought there was no such intention on the part of the members of the senate. Although the object was the cause of the rebellion, yet there were other interests in the state of Missouri. The people in that state were deeply interested in having the Mississippi river kept open to its mouth. He had opposed all agitation of the slavery question, and he had also opposed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, not because he considered it unconstitutional, but because it was inexpedient to bring the subject up for discussion.

The south has been annually frightened by some story of an abolition monster, yet if congress should abolish the petty amount of slavery in the District of Columbia he did not believe that his state would secede; but he thought that if senators determined to do this thing they would be quick, for the great state of Delaware getting a peep behind the curtain, and discovering the awful plot to emancipate the few slaves she has, already nearly free, might go south for her constitutional rights, where certainly her constitutional rights will be preserved in full force.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.  
Parson Brownlow has arrived and leaves for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

An accident occurred to the midnight special train from Janesville, with the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. Barstow, 5 miles from this city, on the Northwestern road. The accident was caused by breaking the axle of the sixth car. In the wreck caused by the cars behind this one, running into it, three soldiers were killed, three seriously wounded, and a number slightly. The names of the killed are:

Walter Snell, Wm. Case, E. M. Burns, Co. G.; and Chas. Briggs, Lucius M. Rapman, James T. Palmer, Chas. D. Hatch, Kessen Stone, and Wm. Davis, Co. A; also hospital steward Sharp, of Walworth Co. Several wounded—Z. J. Edwards, Wm. Wilson, Co. L; he is a leg broken; T. Weed, colored injuries in the left side.

Col. Barstow says about 100 are more or less injured, but able to continue with the regiment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 27.  
Flour receipts, 5,366 bbls.; market heavy and in favor of buyers. Sales, 6,000 bbls., \$3,20a, 25c up western; \$3,30a, 50c com. to medium extra western.

Wheat receipts, 8,830 bushels. Market dull, declining. Sales, 10,000 bu., prime amber, \$1.37, delivered.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH.—A French gentleman of distinction who went to Richmond a few weeks since, full of admiration for the spirit displayed by the rebels, and a strong sympathizer with their cause, has recently returned in a very different state of mind. He reports that the feeling at Richmond is one of utter depression and despair. The leaders try to animate the courage of their followers by false statements of southern successes, and by boasts of what they are going to do; but the people are not deceived, and the prevalent impression was, to use our informant's own words, "that secession was surrounded by a wall of fire from which it was impossible to escape." It is only necessary, we think, to read the rebel journals, and notice the desperate efforts made to draft men into the military service, to be convinced of the truth of this representation.—N. Y. Post.

A large number of what appeared to be new negro graves were found at Manassas, with appropriate inscriptions and pathetic remonstrances against disturbing the rest of the dead. Some of the troops, however, dug for an experiment, and found the dead bodies to be tents, packages of clothing, mess chests, &c.

Under the head "consultation and activity our only safety," the army correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes: "The death-like torpor which hangs like a spell over our beleaguered country will speedily accomplish our ruin, unless dispelled at once and forever. The authorities seem actually paralyzed—dumb—by the presence of the great danger before them. The president's speech emits not a beam of hope, and it is no wonder that his cabinet and friends are as oysters. Will no one speak and break the spell are we drift to destruction? There are brave men, clear headed, and bold hearts ready to propose as well as to act. Will the president give them a chance to be heard."

In Cincinnati, the other day, while the wife of a volunteer was mending his pants, some perspiration caps fell upon the floor and were picked up and swallowed by the baby. The child died of spasms in a few hours.

MARRIED.  
In Milton, Wis., March 25th, 1862, by the Rev. W. C. Whitely, Mr. J. H. BARNES, of Janesville, and Miss L. P. COLLINS, all of the above named place.

DIED.  
At Camp Tillamouth, near Washington, on the 14th inst., of fever, Corporal WILLIAM SMITH, a member of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, 24 regiment Wisconsin volunteer, aged 27 years.

In this city, March 22d, NANCY A., wife of E. M. Wells, aged 27 years and 10 months.

On the 25th inst., Mr. GEORGE FERROBY, late of New York, and resident of 214 West Madison street, died at the residence of Mr. John A. A. River street, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.







At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Madison, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
Omaha, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Louis, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:40 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.

Republican City Convention.

The Republican Electors of the city of Janesville will meet in Convention, by delegates, to nominate City Officers, at the Court Room, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Terrible Accident to the Third Cavalry.

We have no further particulars of the deplorable accident which occurred to the third regiment of cavalry, near Chicago last night, than those furnished by telegraph. These are given in another column.

City Politics and City Officers.

We have a communication signed "A Republican," reflecting upon the nominations in one of the wards of the city. The effect of the publication of this communication would be to provoke an angry reply and inflame any differences which may exist.

Gun Shop in the Center of the Bridge.

War, War, War. Now is the time to prepare! D. W. LEWIS, has just received an assortment of BOWIE KNIVES & REVOLVERS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at McKee & Bro's Mammoth Store, Last side Main street.

NEW MUSIC.

First Invoice of New Music, Just Received. Pleasant Songs, Dances, etc.

TO RENT.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House to let in the first Ward. Also, EDGEMOND BRICK for sale.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at McKee & Bro's Mammoth Store, Last side Main street.

Kerosene Lamp Shades!

A FEW more of those "Bull Run" Lamp Shades received at McKee & Bro's.

Keep Your Feet Dry

BY using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

Monsters, Monsters, Monsters, Monsters!

WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH, USE The Compound Cough Syrup.

TO THE LADIES!

Just Received, a large assortment of HOOPED SKIRTS, patent ribbed fashioning.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at McKee & Bro's Mammoth Store, Last side Main street.

100 Patterns of Beautiful Dress Silks!

at SMITH & BOSTWICK'S at the low price of Fifty Cents Per Yard.

The town of Harmony, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating town officers.

Town of Rock.

The Republicans of the town of Rock are requested to meet at the Brick School House, near Aton, on FRIDAY, the 23rd of March, at one o'clock P. M.

Johnstown Union Caucus.

The electors of the town of Johnstown, who are in favor of a Union of the Union, and of supporting the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Democratic City Convention.

The democratic electors of the city of Janesville will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Common Council Room, in this city, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25th, 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Commercial.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

Receipts of all kinds of produce were very light to-day, and prices of some kinds show a decline on last quotations.

Gun Shop in the Center of the Bridge.

War, War, War.

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D. W. LEWIS, has just received an assortment of BOWIE KNIVES & REVOLVERS.

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TO THE LADIES!

NEW SPRING GOODS.

100 Patterns of Beautiful Dress Silks!

SMITH & BOSTWICK'S

at the low price of Fifty Cents Per Yard.

School of Painting and Drawing!

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR STUDENTS.

Dewey's New Book.

Found.—A bunch of keys, which the owner can have by calling at this office.

The CAMPBELLS.—This excellent company give entertainments at Lappin's Hall to-morrow and Saturday night.



LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1892:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, way,	10:30 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	12:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	4:45 P. M.	8:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	8:45 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	12:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	4:45 P. M.	8:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	8:45 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	12:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	4:45 P. M.	8:45 P. M.
Chicago, through, way,	8:45 P. M.	12:45 P. M.

Republican City Convention.

The Republican Executive of the city of Janesville will meet in Convention, by delegates, to nominate City Officers, at the Court Room, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1893, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The several wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First Ward, 8; Third Ward, 8; Second Ward, 8; Fourth Ward, 8.

We recommend the calling of the Ward Caucuses, to select the delegates and nominate ward officers, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1893.

JOHN R. BENNETT, WILLIAM D. LAWRENCE, R. B. TRENT, ISAAC HOWLAND, G. S. STRASSER, City Com.

Dated March 16th, 1893.

Terrible Accident to the Third Cavalry.

We have no further particulars of the deplorable accident which occurred to the third regiment of cavalry, near Chicago last night, than those furnished by telegraph. These are given in another column. Of the ten soldiers killed, seven of them belonged to Company A, of Sparta; and three to Company G, of Mineral Point.

The news was received here with sorrow and regret that a body of men who had left us but a few hours before in health, and with high anticipations of being of service to their country, should so soon meet with so disheartening and grievous an accident. We shall probably to-morrow be able to give a full account of the accident.

City Politics and City Officers.

We have a communication signed "A Republican," reflecting upon the nomination in one of the wards of the city. The effect of the publication of this communication would be to provoke an angry reply and inflame any differences which may exist. It seems to us that the true policy of the republican party is the cultivation of a spirit of harmony, and the support of the regular nominations, even if those nominations are not in accordance with the preferences of individuals or disappointed candidates. The "democracy" of the city will have a full ticket in the field, and support it with unanimity, and divisions among republicans will only and surely lead to the election of democratic city officers, who are not very likely to be in any way preferable to any republican candidate in nomination.

We hope, at all events, that if our friends differ, in spite of the manifold motives for harmonious action, they will not ask us to open our columns as the medium of their complaints. The gate once opened, there is no telling the amount or consequences of the flood which will rush through it.

Letter from a Janesville Soldier at Pen Ridge.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter, written by Martin Dewey of this city, to his brother Horace Dewey, Leavenworth, Ark., March 30, 1892:

DEAR BROTHER:—Although we are destitute of the means to write—no stamps to be had, no post offices, no mail facilities—yet I will drop you a few lines and trust to fate for its safe delivery. My bodily health is good, although slightly wounded. I was struck by a musket ball on the chin, which fractured and dislocated the jaw, which makes hard bread rather hard to masticate. In order to do so, I have to put my rations to soak over night.

I think the battle which we have just fought was about as severe a one as has been fought. Our forces were about seven thousand, that of the enemy thirty thousand; the battle lasted three days. The first day, our forces were driven from the field; the second day closed without any decided advantage on either side, the rebels claiming the day, and we thought ourselves that we had got caught. We continued to skirmish all night. During the night a report was put in circulation that Hunter and Lane had arrived. Although false it gave us new courage.

In the morning the command was given to Sigel, and we went at it with a hearty good will, driving the rebels at every point with a great slaughter, and at 5 o'clock P. M., the 5th, the stars and stripes waved proudly and defiantly over the battle field. The rebels broke and fled in every direction. Our force was not strong enough to hold the field and cut off their retreat, but I think we have learned them a lesson not soon to be forgotten. I am sure that our country will remember it. On the 7th we had a brush with them which lasted forty-five minutes; we went in with thirty-nine men, and had nineteen men killed and wounded. Co. K looks rather small, but they are ready for another fight if an opportunity offers.

In regard to the number killed and wounded on either side, or the number of prisoners taken, I am unable to inform you at present. In our division we have twelve hundred prisoners, and fifteen hundred staff of arms.

I think the fighting is about over in this section of the country, how it is in other parts we know but little about; the latest papers that we have seen was Feb. 11th, but I suppose the army is busy. No doubt you will have a detailed account of the battle in the telegraph reports long before you get this, which will be more correct than I can give you at this time, so I will drop the subject and write you again soon.

Yours in haste, M. DEWEY.

FOUND.—A bunch of keys, which the owner can have by calling at this office. Also a large brass key.

THE CAMPBELL.—This excellent company give entertainments at Lappin's Hall to-morrow and Saturday night. They will undoubtedly satisfy fully those who attend.

Town of Harmony.

A caucus will be held at the house of John R. Young, in the town of Harmony, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating town officers.

By order of the TOWN COMMITTEE.

BRADFORD CAUCUS.

The Republicans of Bradford will meet at the place of holding elections, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to nominate town officers, to be supported at the coming spring election.

By order, TOWN COMMITTEE.

Town of Rock.

The Republicans of the town of Rock are requested to meet at the Public School House, near Ashon, on FRIDAY, the 28th of March, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of officers for said town.

By order of the TOWN COMMITTEE.

JOHNSTOWN UNION CAUCUS.

The electors of the town of Johnstown, who are in favor of a Union of the Union, and of supporting the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, are invited to meet in caucus at the Johnstown Casino House, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for town officers.

By order of the Union Town Committee.

Second Ward Democratic Caucus.

The electors of the Second Ward are requested to meet at the house of Water Witch Engine Company, on Tuesday evening, March 27th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating ward officers and to elect four delegates to the city convention.

By order of Committee.

Democratic City Convention.

The Democratic electors of the city of Janesville will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Common Council Room, in said city, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25th, 1893, at 7 o'clock P. M., to nominate city officers, to be elected at the coming spring election.

The respective wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates: First Ward, four; Second Ward, four; Third Ward, four; Fourth Ward, four.

We suggest that the several ward caucuses, to appoint delegates and nominate ward officers, be held on Thursday evening, March 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M., and at the following named places:

First ward, at the office of John Winans, R. P.

Second ward, at Water Witch Engine House No. 2.

Third ward, at

Fourth ward, at Bradley's Lumber Office.

JOHN WINANS, W. D. STODDARD, City Com. G. R. BRAND, Dated March 16th, 1893.

Commercial.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, March 27, 1893.

Receipts of all kinds of produce were very light today, and prices of some kinds show a decline in last quotations. Wheat ranged at 76¢/77¢ for milling grades and 66¢/67¢ for shipping. Corn in better supply at 17¢/18¢. Dressed hogs coming to the market at this season, have fallen off 25¢/50¢ per 100, sales today at \$2.00/\$2.25 light and heavy. Other stuff unchanged.

We made up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 80¢/81¢; good to choice milling spring 72¢/73¢, shipping grades 66¢/67¢.

CORN—pure white dent 24¢/25¢ per 100 lbs. shelled, yellow and white dent 23¢/24¢, and 24¢/25¢ per 72 lbs. ear.

GATY—in fair demand at 11¢/12¢ per bushel.

RYE—white good to choice 28¢/29¢ per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—choice samples in demand at 20¢/21¢ per 50 lbs. common dull at 19¢/20¢.

DRESSED HOGS—dull at \$2.00/\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

TIMOTHY 31¢/32¢—fair at \$2.25/\$2.50 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—dull in small lots at 20¢/21¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty, good to choice 15¢/16¢.

EGGS—twenty at 20¢/21¢ per dozen.

HIDES—green, to 10¢/11¢; dry, 9¢/10¢.

POULTRY—dressed, turkey, 12¢/13¢; chicken, 11¢/12¢; FLOUR—spring, at rated 2.25¢, per 100 lbs.

Gun Shop

IN THE CENTER OF THE BRIDGE.

War, War, War.

Now is the Time to Prepare!

D. BOWIE KNIVES & REVOLVERS.

which I have for sale, for cash, also, Powder, Caps, Blanks, Pistols, Knives, and Revolvers. I have also a large assortment of all kinds of guns, and I am ready to take orders for any kind of gun, and I will deliver it to you at the lowest price.

D. BOWIE, Janesville, Wis.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at

McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store,

East Side Main Street.

NEW MUSIC.

INVOICE OF NEW MUSIC, Just Received

McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store,

East Side Main Street.

TO RENT.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House to let in the first

ward, also, ROBERTSON BLOCK for sale. Inquire of

J. J. COLLIER, Janesville.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at

McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store,

East Side Main Street.

Kerosene Lamp Shades!

A NEW method of these "Bellum" Lamp Shades

received at

WHEELLOCK'S,

South Main Street.

Keep Your Feet Dry

BY using the Water Proof Leather Preservative.

Price 10 cents.

TALIMAN & COLLINS.

Monias, Monias, Monias, Monias, Monias.

WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH.

USE

The Compound Cough Syrup, The Compound Cough Syrup.

Prepared expressly for these complaints, at the Laboratory of

TALIMAN & COLLINS.

TO THE LADIES!

Just Received, a large assortment of

EXCELSIOR SKIRTS

patent ribbed flannel. Also the

Salmoral Koop Skirt,

some new, in great variety.

Call and see them at

BENNETT'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at

McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store,

East Side Main Street.

100 Patterns of

Beautiful Dress Silks!

at

SMITH & BOSTWICK'S

at the low price of

Fifty Cents Per Yard.

School of Painting and Drawing!

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR STUDENTS.

Both Ladies and Gentlemen.

Dewey's New Block.

OPPOSITE MEYER'S STORE.

ERLEBACH & SONS.

R. H. ST. JOHN.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Manassas Has Fallen.

SO ALSO HAS

KING COTTON.

OWING TO THE ABOVE FACTS

McKey & Bro.

HAVE determined to be the first to reduce the price of

COTTON GOODS.

and now offer, for the

Next Thirty Days.

the following goods at the named prices, namely:

Our entire stock of best quality of Dark Brown Prints at 10¢ per yard, or 10 yards for \$1. Sold this day in Milwaukee and Chicago at 15¢.

All our 16-Prints at 15¢.

10,000 yards full size wide Shetland at 12¢, and sold by us until the close of this week at 15¢, and now offered for the next thirty days at 11¢.

6,000 yards Brown Factory now offered at 11¢ per yard, or 6 yards for \$1.

We will sell in the

SAME PROPORTION

the balance of our Cotton Goods, namely:

COTTONADES

CANTON FLANNELS

CHECKS

TICKS

DENIMS

SHEETINGS

SHIRTINGS

STRIPES, &c., &c.

The entire of our mammoth stock of

FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

at

NET COST.

One Thousand yards

Brocade Mohair Dress Goods,

sold by us at 20¢ per yard, we will now close off at

18¢ CENTS PER YARD,

the price of common prints.

Now is the Time for Bargains!

2,500 yards of

Striped Berages at 6 1-4 Cents,

less than the present tariff rates of today. We have also in hand a large lot of

Mohair Dress Goods,

suitable for

Street or Traveling Dresses.

bought on speculation before the great advance, which we now offer at from 1 shilling per yard and upwards. We have also now on hand a large lot of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

and having determined to quit that branch of business we will close out the entire stock at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Janesville, March 11, 1893. McKey & Bro.

R. H. ST. JOHN.

DELAINES.

all shades, bought at auction and sold by us at 15 cents, we will now close out at

6 1-4 Cents per Yard,

as cheap as the low 5 cents in market.

GREAT SALE

Dry Goods at Cost!

to be found in

Fifteen Days Only

at the corner of

RIORDAN & LEECH.

I tender to make good for our Spring Purchases we are determined to

Clean Out our Present Stock

at

NEW YORK COST!

Sale to continue until the

First Day of April Next.

ALL OUR BEST PRINTS,

rich and beautiful styles, and guaranteed Fast Colors, at 10¢.

Beautiful Figured Delaines at 12 1/2¢

Beautiful Plain & Fig'd Brocades at 12 1/2¢

Beautiful Figured Merinos at 15¢

All Our Embroideries at Cost.

Very nice Cottons at only one shilling.

Extra rich duffs, with worth 92¢ cents, now only two shillings and six pence.

All Our Fine Cottons and Sets

in the same proportion. Our entire stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls,

purchased at auction, at about one-half their real value, we now offer at

ACTUAL NEW YORK COST

Our entire stock of

Bay State, Watervliet Long and Square Wool

SHAWLS, AT COST.

Our entire stock of

FURS!

Martin, Mink, Cooney, &c., &c., &c., at

Twenty-Five Per Cent Below Cost.

Anticipating a rapid decline in

Cotton Goods

of every description, we shall sell for the next fifteen days our entire stock of

DOMESTICS

at prices that will ensure satisfaction.

BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS

at only

One Shilling Per Yard.

In announcing this, our first

ANNUAL SALE OF GOODS AT COST,

we beg to assure our friends and patrons that we have

HOLDING OUT FALSE PROMISES.

We shall carry out this intention in good faith for the time specified, after which we shall again resume our regular business as before, and will exhibit the

Handsome Variety of Spring Goods

over before offered in this community.

This liberal sale was bestowed on our popular establishment during the past season enables us to establish the lowest prices, and we are willing the people should share the benefit.

We have always been the last to advance our prices during the late season and are now the first to make a reduction.

ERLEBACH & SONS.

RIORDAN & LEECH.

New York Cash Store.

March 10th, 1892.

SPRING SALE

FOR THE NEXT

THIRTY DAYS.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A

LARGE LOT OF

DOMESTICS!

consisting of

BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS

of all the

FAVORITE BRANDS MADE.

Denims,

Ticks,

Prints,

Kentucky Jeans

Farmers' & Mechanic's Cassimeres,

and all the

Leading Styles of Domestic

to be found in

THE MARKET.

The Above Goods

were all

BOUGHT LAST AUGUST

from

Fifty to Seventy-five Per Cent Less

than they can be

BOUGHT OF THE MANUFACTURERS

at the present time, and

WE SHALL SELL THEM

at least

Thirty Per Cent Less

than they can now be

Bought for of the Manufacturers.

all of our

Best Prints at

Heavy Brown Sheetings, yd wide, 15

The Best Assortment of

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS

in the State at

LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

Janesville, March 10th, 1892.



## LEGAL.

### CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

J. Kay Knox, H. M. Knox and John J. Knox against James Dunstey, Edward Clark, J. W. Abbott, Wm. A. Lital and Sarah Lital.

IN virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure  
by the circuit court for Rock county, made on the 6th day of June, 1891, in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the above named defendants, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

**TUE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1892,**

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the central bank of Wisconsin, all the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, said certain place or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the city of Janesville aforesaid, 1 corner and distinguished as four lots of the north side of lot 3, block 26 in the original village of Janesville, or so much thereof as shall be required to satisfy the amount due to said plaintiff by virtue of said judgment.

J. R. N. PUTNAM, Sheriff.  
DUNSTON & HAWES, Attys for the defendants.

[illegible]

city of Jameville and described as follows: beginning on head of creek south of cemetery from a place way back where road crosses creek, and following the creek lower to the saw mill about formerly by Charles Powers and P. A. Oler, situated on said water power, then to the mill race, and following the race to the mill by a track Smith, J. H. Brown, Martin O Walker and their wives to Charles Powers and P. A. Oler on the 21th day of February, A. D. 1848, thence easterly along said race to the mill race, and following the race to the mill with the south line of said land so conveyed to said Stevens and Oler on said 21th day of February, A. D. 1848, to the bank of Rock River, thence northerly along

[illegible]

N pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and order of the court in and to the effect that the said Rock county, made in the above entitled action on the 10th day of December, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,

ON THE 14<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF APRIL, A D 1862,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north main entrance to Lapin's block, in the city of Janesville, Wis., all that certain lot or lots of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, as more fully described as follows to wit:—the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter (thence) north, of range No. twelve (12) east, containing five acres, be the same more or less.—dated December 10, 1861.

S. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

W. D. PARKER, Attorney.

PHIL A. STONE, Auctioneer.

do3033M

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard E Hulcomb, plaintiff, against William S Rockwell, Lorenz V. Rockwell, Elizabeth M. Rockwell, John W. Rockwell, George W. Rockwell, John H. Willam & Daggett, Henry D. Bassett, J. Albert Hall, William R. Randolph, Alfred Percey, Samuel S. Hodge, Henry Hodge and Mary Ann Percey, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin, to the above named defendants:

[illegible][illegible]

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: All that certain piece or tract of land, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, as follows, to wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty, township number two, north of range eleven, the west half of the southwest quarter thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage and the expenses of said sale. Dated December 16, 1861.

Edwin R. Rock, Wy.  
Bernett, Casaday & Others, Pls in A. C. Wy. del. d. Co.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Arvid M. Heath, Edwin R. Heath and Lucy L. Heath, defendants, vs. Edwin R. Rock, plaintiff.

Rock County Agricultural Society and Mechanics Institute.

THE appearance, and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 24th day of December, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendant above named, and in full satisfaction of the mortgage and the expenses of said sale, the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the "Wye" Hotel, on Main street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, at the

THE 20th DAY OF MARCH, 1862,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The following described mortgaged premises, to wit: Beginning at the south-east corner of the tract of land lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to wit:—bounded on the north and north-west then the road or right of way on section number one (1), in township number two (2) north of range number twelve (12) east, commencing at the point of intersection of the said road or right of way with the road running from Monterey, in said city, east towards Racine and running west to Second street in Monterey, thence south to the intersection of the said road with the road running between the Janesville and Heliot road running along the west line of said section number one (1); on the south by a line of the said road or right of way, to the intersection of the said road with a distance of forty (40) rods north therefrom, and on the west by a line drawn parallel with the said Janesville and Heliot road running along the west line of said section, from containing ten (10) acres of land, exclusive of highway, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to contain the same, to the intersection of the said road with the road running from Monterey, in said city, east towards Racine and running west to Second street in Monterey, thence north to the intersection of the said road with the road running between the Janesville and Heliot road running along the west line of said section number one (1);

J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff  
Barney, Garopist & Grish, of Rock Co., Wis.  
de14526



